

6
BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER
(FOUNDED 1799)
Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
DAILY... 50c month, \$5.00 per year. WEEKLY... \$1.00 per year in advance
PHONE BUSINESS OFFICE 1257.
PHONE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT 1257.
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES
Bryant, Griffith & Frohman New York, Boston and Chicago
TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1915.

WHY EVERY THOUGHTFUL CITIZEN SHOULD READ THE REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

THE ORDER of the world rears solid barriers against ignorance. But all the bounty of the earth is offered as a reward to intelligence and industry.

Men are moving toward a point in time, where they will be intelligent enough to study all phenomena, for the purpose of guiding the present and improving the future.

Today, in too many cases, grave affairs are decided by the mere impressions, or prejudices of those who ought to be deeply concerned in knowing the truth, for the purpose of bringing easily to pass things that are inevitable in the march of progress, and which otherwise, will come into being with disturbance and distress.

Recently congress appointed a commission to investigate industrial conditions in the United States. This body is known as the United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

Two parts of its report, very much condensed, have been printed in The Farmer. It presents much material drawn from evidence. It reaches conclusions that at some points are very different from the received economic thought of the nation, and especially from the customary thought of employers.

This commission is composed of three groups of persons, some who may be said think habitually in the economics of the workers some who think in terms of current prejudice of employers, and some who are presumed to occupy a half-way station between those two kinds of thought, like Prof. John R. Commons and Mrs. Florence J. Boardman.

These groups do not agree at every point. In some points they are in marked disagreement.

The significant fact is this: These investigations have been extended. The committee has been advised by the largest employers and the ablest labor leaders in the country. It has had access to great quantities of material, and it has drawn conclusions from the evidence presented to it.

Certainly such a report ought to be read by everybody who can read and who is old enough and experienced enough to think. Above all, it should be read by employers, by politicians, by statesmen, by doctors, lawyers, judges, and legislators, by all who esteem themselves persons of light and leading in the community, for they have most to lose, in that, if they are ignorant, and do not know what is going on, their authority, and the respect in which they are held is in jeopardy and may be forfeited. One thing that a society may be depended upon to do in times of crisis is to change its stupid leaders for able ones, who know better what ought to be done and how to do it.

Some thinkers believe great wars carry this function. A country involved in a war, finds itself harassed and impeded by all sorts of incompetents who have got themselves into important places, where they delay, prevent, annoy, hinder and partly stop the efficient activities upon which a country, threatened by powerful foes, must rely for a victorious defense.

The Farmer suggests to the Bridgeport Public Library that it procure copies of this report, as soon as possible, and arrange for their distribution to the public, like other books.

It advises employers, and especially great employers, to obtain this report, and study it carefully, not through the minds of subordinates, but first hand, themselves, with the native powers of intellect which men of authority usually possess.

The Farmer does not desire, at this moment, to refer to the findings of the commission. It does intend this much of aid to prospective students of the report.

The important findings of fact are based on evidence. As a rule no member of the commission, whether representing workers or employers, dissents from these findings of fact. Findings of fact are these:

That 40 families control undue and vast amounts of wealth.

That half the workers of the nation are on the poverty line. That strong labor organizations tend to stabilize industry, and so on.

Every thoughtful man, who reads with care, and does some thinking, will, The Farmer is sure, make up his mind that there is grave need for remedy in several directions, and that the time when remedy must begin is now and that remedy must be based upon knowledge.

PROGRESS OF THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

THE PROGRESS of the eight hour day in Bridgeport is measured by the magnitude and importance of the industrial concerns that have granted it to their help. Note the following list:

- Remington Arms & Ammunition Co.
- The Warner Brothers Company.
- Bridgeport Brass Company.
- Locomobile Company of America.
- Bryant Electric Company.
- American & British Mfg. Co.
- Burns & Bassick Company.
- Bullard Machine Tool Company.
- International Silver Company.

This is not a complete list of factories that have conceded the eight hour day. It is merely a list of the larger concerns. In some cases other demands are pending, and disputes have not been completely adjusted.

These companies employ substantially half the industrial population of Bridgeport. The standards of employment set by them will exert a continual pressure upon all other industries, to establish an equal standard.

The competition will take the form of a competition to obtain the best help, the most willing and efficient workers, the most useful and talented craftsmen. It goes without saying that in a short time the most useful workers will gravitate to the eight hour shops, and the others will be left with what remains.

Under these conditions, in a matter that seems so fully determined, is it not good judgment and sound wisdom to adjust the pending disputes, so that Bridgeport may go on with its work, and score the greatest production of its history?

M. Maeterlinck, Belgian Author Sees Happy Future For Belgium

While Belgium is a little country, as compared with its great neighbors, it has produced many men of genius, and the man who is generally regarded as the foremost figure in European literature is a native of this small and ravaged kingdom. M. Maurice Maeterlinck, whose dramas, poems, essays and philosophical studies have been translated into all tongues and have won for him a world-wide reputation, was born in Ghent, Belgium, August 25, 1862, and will be 53 years old tomorrow. Since the war began M. Maeterlinck has devoted himself largely to caring for his stricken countrymen. He recently expressed the opinion that the invaders would soon be driven from Belgium, declaring that "it is inconceivable that Belgium's magnificent hour of reparation shall not soon be sounded on the great bell of justice." Far from being discouraged, Maeterlinck, the Belgian, is now more confident than ever, says M. Maeterlinck, in the speedy "glorious resurrection" of their country. "If Belgium be not restored to former conditions," declared the author, "humanity will be plunged into the abyss of disgrace and this planet will be forever unworthy to be named."

M. Maeterlinck first came into prominence about a quarter of a century ago, when his dream-play, "La Princesse Maleine," made its appearance. M. Maeterlinck was then residing in Paris, and he did not return to his native land until his reputation was well established. In 1895 he produced "Pelleas et Melisande" and "The Intruder" in London. In 1901 he supervised the staging of the plays "The Blue Bird," which have been produced in America. Although a poet and philosopher, M. Maeterlinck is also a keen and fond of sports, especially canoeing, skating, bicycling and boxing. He is very fond of the "manly art" and Georges Carpentier, Kid McCoy and other professional pugilists who have boxed with him declare that for his age he is remarkably proficient with the gloves, and, in ring language, "picks a punch in either paw."

Birthday of King Ferdinand, the New Monarch of Roumania

This will be a fete day in any Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, the "hooked peninsula" of the Danube, the centenary of the birth of the country's new monarch, King Ferdinand. Ferdinand was born on August 24, 1865, only a few months before his uncle, Prince Charles of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was elected hospodar of Roumania. The principality remained subject to Turkey until 1878, when, with the aid of Russia, Roumania was able to throw off the Ottoman yoke and stand forth an independent nation. The Hohenzollern prince and his wife, famed in literature as the "Sylvia" couple, were crowned king and queen in 1881. King Charles died last October, when his nephew, Ferdinand, ascended the throne. As a German and a Hohenzollern, Ferdinand was naturally expected to sympathize with the cause of the two Kaisers in this war, but any leaning he may have in that direction has been more than offset by the fact that the sympathies of the Roumanian government and people are with Germany's foes. Few monarchs have faced such difficulties upon ascending the throne as the Roumanian king. King Ferdinand married in 1893, Princess Marie of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha, who has often been called the most beautiful and gifted of the granddaughters of Queen Victoria. She has given him six children, the eldest being Crown Prince Charles, who is now 22.

The Roumanian king wears a crown of gold and rubies from a crown made by the late King Charles while he was the commander of the Russian and Roumanian troops at Plevna. As Crown Prince, Ferdinand, Ferdinand was known as Prince Carol, the king, although the last hours of the latter were embittered by the knowledge that his Hohenzollern sympathies had aroused the anger of his subjects. The late king had only one child, who died at the age of six. King Charles then invited his brother, Prince William of Hohenzollern, to become Crown Prince, but after a year William made way for his younger brother, Prince Ferdinand.

The king is said to be entirely under the sway of his wife, the English-born Queen Marie, and she enjoys a wide popularity among the Roumanians. Her father was the second and last son of Queen Victoria, and is known as the Duke of Edinburgh before he succeeded to the crown. The Roumanian queen was born at Eastwall Park, in Kent. Her Russian grandfather, Emperor Alexander II, was present at her christening. She was only 17 when she became the bride of Prince Ferdinand.

Although the daughter of a German ruler, Marie was brought up largely under English and Russian influence, and it is generally understood that she is devotedly attached to the Allied cause in this war. Her mother was the only daughter and favorite child of Emperor Alexander II, of Russia, and, although she became an English princess by marriage and later sat upon a German throne, she remained a Muscovite at heart, and she reared her daughter along Russian lines. King Ferdinand, although not staid and simple in his tastes, was quite a roisterer in his youth, and on one occasion King Charles had him placed under arrest in order to prevent him from marrying an adventuress. The Roumanians, being of Latin origin, are extremely French in their sympathies, and their Teuton monarch may thank his lucky stars that in the present state of affairs he has an English-born and Russian-trained wife to offset his own Hohenzollern origin.

SIR EDWARD GREY

The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, who has been British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for a decade, is 54 years old today. Of all the English statesmen he is perhaps most cordially hated by the Germans. Before the war it was generally believed that the Kaiser's empire that Sir Edward would use all his influence to prevent British participation in the conflict. When Great Britain joined the Allies, Sir Edward's public opinion placed the responsibility upon the shoulders of Sir Edward, and since then the German press has applied to the British Foreign Minister every epithet in the vocabulary of vituperation. As the author of the communications to the Washington government in regard to the rights of neutrals Sir Edward has come in for

much criticism in the American newspapers, but it has been of a friendly nature, and his diplomatic ability has been generally recognized. Sir Edward's father was Capt. George Henry Grey, and his mother was the daughter of an army officer. He is the third baronet of a line which began about a century ago, and succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather in 1882. He was educated at Winchester College, Oxford, and began his career in the House of Commons in 1885, when he was elected from Berwick-on-Tweed. His connection with Downing street affairs began in 1892, when he became Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In his younger days Sir Edward found his principal recreation in tennis, and he has won several important contests. Angling is now his principal solace from the cares of state. He is a devoted disciple of Isaac Walton, and is the author of a work on "Fly-Fishing." Sir Edward has always been known as a friend of peace, and for years he used his best efforts to foster good feeling between the British and the Germans. In former years he came in for much denunciation from those Englishmen who believed that Germany was preparing for war—an opinion which apparently found little credence in Downing street.

FAIRS AND FAKIRS

The first great fair to be held annually in England was the Bartholomew Fair in London, which was founded in the middle of the twelfth century and was finally abolished 60 years ago. This fair, held annually on St. Bartholomew's day, the 24th of August, was the forerunner of all those cheap and sordid amusement resorts which now flourish in America as well as England. The showmen of Bartholomew Fair were the fathers of fairs. Originally, started under religious auspices, and designed to raise money for the poor, Bartholomew Fair soon developed into a pleasure fair, impure and simple. Minstrels, jesters, performances by monkeys and other outlandish beasts, and wrestling matches were originally the amusement features, but later the fair assumed the appearance of a crude Coney Island. The period of the fair was extended to fourteen days. There were rows upon rows of crude booths, with brilliant signs in front, depicting the wonders to be seen within, while "speakers" howled through megaphones, just as they do at similar fairs today. There were also heady drinks, dwarfs, "prodigious monsters" with one head and two bodies, a child with three legs, a "genuine" mermaid, and scores of other freaks and wonders which attracted multitudes of credulous and glib-tongued fairgoers. The fair was a scene of the most bare-faced variety.

Why Not Censor Styles As Well As Drinkables, Is Question For "Drys?"

Of recent years it has been the fashion for certain editors to scoff at "personal liberty" in connection with the movement to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor, but I wonder if these scoffers will ever be able to prove the peculiarity of the offensive form of attack on personal liberty to buy and use liquor that is described in the following Associated Press item from Mason City in the "dry" State of Iowa: "A seizure of 119 barrels of beer at a local railroad freight house caused the city authorities today to decide on the appointment of an official to be known as 'liquor censor.' It is the duty of the censor to determine what citizens have temperance records sufficiently good to entitle them to receive liquor shipments from wet territory."

This item may or may not be true. But it is essentially essential, because the main point is that just such wretched meddling with other people's business is the logical outcome of the prohibition propaganda.

The ideal temperance law from the "dry" standpoint would be to have a prohibitionist the power to sit in judgment on the fitness of his neighbors to select the articles of their diet.

But why stop with a censorship on diet? Why not pass officially on the moral fitness of each of the women of the community to adopt certain styles of dress?

Why not have an official censorship on each man's fitness to handle money, or take unto himself a wife, or to have more than one child?

It would seem that our civil liberty is in greater danger from "reform" than it is from any other source, for it is only in the name of goodness, that our freedom is being curtailed. The leading prohibition organization calls itself the "Church in Action," and, as such, is attempting to censor the private life of the citizen, and moral affairs of the people, and if the so-called "Church in Action" succeeds in getting control, then the Liberty Bell might as well be thrown into the melting pot and be recast in the form of a church surmounting a cannon, or, more properly perhaps, the image of the thumbscrew used for the conversion of heretics.

Very truly yours,
T. M. GILBRE.
President National Moral License League.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Wooster have returned from a trip to Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands and the White Mountains.

Mrs. E. E. DeLaney and her son, Alden, of the Long Island Sound, the Seventh district, are spending a vacation of a month at Port Jarvis, N. Y., with Mrs. DeLaney's daughter, Mrs. J. E. Corbett.

Mrs. Philip Weldenhammer and son Carlton of 1274 Park avenue, have gone to Atlantic City for two weeks.

N. A. Duner of Springfield, Mass., is the guest of former Alder Sven Murborg at his home in Fairfield avenue. Mr. Duner is making his first visit to Bridgeport.

AMERICAN STEAMER IN PORT IN DISTRESS

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 24.—The American barkentine, Daisy Reid, which sailed from Mobile on March 16, has reached Paloma, Argentina, in distress. It was reported here today. The vessel was leaking all stores exhausted, and Captain Griffin and all the crew ill, when the vessel was towed in port. She carried a cargo of lumber.

Total production of gold in the United States during 1914 was \$84,531,800, according to Robert W. Wooley, director of the mint.

STOCK EXCHANGE HAS BATTALION IN THE TRENCHES

British army headquarters in France, Aug. 24.—"We are in sight of the trenches at last," said a private in what is known as the Stock Exchange Battalion of one of the regiments of the New British Army. "It's been a long pulling a hard market. But we never missed getting our shilling a day and our wives have got their separation allowances regularly."

There are privates in the Stock Exchange Battalion who have names well known in the world of finance. Some of them have subscribed fortunes to the latest war loan.

"At home I have three bedrooms in my house and sixteen bedrooms," said one. "Out here I am glad to stand up in line with a towel over my shoulder and take my turn with the washbasin. As for sleeping on straw in a barn it is paradise after a hard march. I suppose we will get these other things too, like everybody else does in the trenches."

"Bound to, though you have ten thousand a year," remarked another. "Maybe you have one in your shirt now."

"What interests us," said a divisional staff officer, "is not that they are Stock Exchange men, but are they good soldiers?"

Major German as a result of international financial relations.

"It would be odd," said one, "if I should be shooting at Kauffmann who is of the Berlin Exchange. We went to school together in Germany."

Not all in the Stock Exchange Battalion are affluent or members of the Exchange, but all were recruited from the Stock Exchange district. As they march along the road in France, laden with dust, the twenty-five dollars a week clerk and the big broker are elbow to elbow and the observer can not tell one from the other.

There is another battalion composed of artists, architects, musicians, men of letters and calligraphers. Many officers have been promoted both from the ranks of Artists Rifles and the Stock Exchange Battalion. Then there are battalions of miners, sportsmen and companies taken from the same factory and groups of friends who enlisted in a body in order to be together during the campaign.

Officers who have been in the fighting since the retreat from Mons are saying that the New Army is changing the whole face of life at the front. "We regulars all knew one another," one explained. "We were a sort of family. When an officer was killed it was not an old pal at least you knew who he was. The names on the casualty lists of the New Army will be strangers."

Promotion has been rapid. Boys of nineteen who began as second lieutenants in the New Army are now first lieutenants. There are captains who are scarcely of age. One officer meets another who was a Major when he last saw him and finds that he is now a brigadier-general or "Brig Gen" in army parlance.

Seeing a sign of a corps headquarters painted so well that it looked as if it had been carved into the wood, a passerby knew at once that it was the work of a New Army man who was a professional sign painter. Be it a lawyer, a plumber, a bookkeeper, a carpenter, a tailor or an engineer that he wanted one is always forthcoming from the ranks of the New Army. The British regular, as a rule, knew only the trade of soldiering.

BRIEF ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Final clearance sale of summer military goods; 500 handsome trunks had at almost given price at E. H. Dillon & Co., 1105 Main St.—Adv.

A certificate of organization has been filed by the Leppan Building Co. of Bridgeport, of which William B. Booth of Stratford is president; F. G. Hart of East Orange, N. J., vice-president; R. B. Tillingshass of West Orange, N. J., treasurer, and Frank E. Bradley, of Derby, secretary.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the State Treasurer in regard to taxes on investments. We are informed that each year many people delay until it is too late to pay this tax to the State Treasurer. Do not forget that your list of securities and cheque must be with the Treasurer before Sept. 1. It will not do to wait until the last day of this month to send it.

AUTO SUPPLIES

This department we have greatly enlarged in the last year, until we cover a large line of the every day needs of the motorist.

Jacks 75c to \$1.50
Inside Blowout Patches 35c up
Outside Hookon Boots 75c up

Soap, 5 lb. Pail 75c
Cementless Patches 35c
Inside Plasters 15c
Wrenches 10c up
Batteries 30c
Goggles 15c up
Pumps 50c up
Engine Pumps \$7.75 up
Ford Door Trims \$1.45
Ford Tire Covers \$1.10
1-30 x 3 and 1-30 x 3 1/2 \$1.75 the pair.

Side Tire Holders \$1.75
Rear Tire Holders \$2.75
Hammers 20c up
Gloves 48c up
Glareoffs 25c

THE ALLING RUBBER CO.
1126 MAIN STREET

The D. M. Read Co.
Established 1857

Ginghams for School Frocks.



It is getting time to think of the little wash frocks for school time is hastening toward us. Bright and pretty Ginghams that are washable and that will keep their coloring no matter how many times they go to the tub. Clean looking Madras stripes. Plain Madras in pink, blue or khaki color. All these are, most satisfactory, and finished with white linen or pique collars and cuffs are quite correct and appropriate.

Madras, white grounds with woven stripes, very neat effects in green, purple, tan and black, 19 and 25 cts

Checked and Plaided Ginghams in bright and gay colors, a very smooth and fine quality, 25 cts a yd

A heavier and coarser quality, 12 1/2 cts

Scotch Tartan Plaids, dark red and blue, 25 cts

Wash Goods Section, main floor, convenient to the Main St. entrance.

Toilet Requirements

Creams and Lotions that are needed now

If one lives intimately with sunshine it is a good thing, but sometimes it plays havoc with a person's complexion. Particularly when one dons an evening gown it is desirable to have a milky white neck and shoulders. That can be managed—with care and certain harmless preparations. Milk of Cucumber and Oris, a lotion that whitens, \$1.00

Oriental Cream, a liquid preparation that smoothes and whitens and which is agreeable to use, \$1.12

Mercialized Wax, which will remove roughened or dead cuticle in a magical fashion and permits new skin to form, 67 cts

Malvina Cream, 39 cts

Kintha, for freckles, 42 cts

Kingsbury's Freckle Lotion, 50 cts

For a refreshing bath

Eau de Cologne Bath Salts, 30 cts
Crown Bath Salts, verbena, geranium and cologne, \$1.00
Crown Bathodor, violet and rose, 25 and 50 cts

Week End Packages

A dainty little package which contains soap, talcum powder, dental cream and face powder, enough for several days, 25 cts

Toilet Section, Main St. entrance.

Fads in Jewelry.

A quantity of Cloissson Pins in various light shadings and white, long bars, circles, flowers and birds, 15 cts
Beaded Bracelets, amethysts, sapphires, garnets and cut jet, 50 cts

Silver Clothespins for napkin holders, new and quaint, 25 and 50 cts
Main floor.

The D. M. Read Company.

RADFORD B. SMITH
FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST.
CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS
PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

OUR WEDNESDAY SALE

At 94c—Very heavy, yard wide, bleached Shaker flannel.
At 83c—Special sale of our dollar gray blankets.
At 25c—Any of the Vacuum Washers that may be left from Tuesday's coupon sale.
At 45c—Feather pillows covered with good ticking.
At 5c—Pencil boxes with lock and key and fitted with ruler, pencil, crayon, etc.
At 8c—One and two point electric switches.
At 13c, 2 for 25c—Genuine Paris Pad Garters for men.

FRENCH AVIATOR WHO SHOT DOWN FIVE AEROS POPULAR IDOL OF PARIS

Paris, Aug. 24.—Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator, brought down five German aeroplanes before he was compelled by an accident to his motor to land on Swiss territory last June. Since his escape from Switzerland and his arrival in Paris on Sunday night he has been treated as a popular hero.

When first interned in Switzerland Gilbert gave his word not to attempt to escape. The enforced idleness took back his promise and seized the first opportunity to get away. With the assistance of a friend who provided a disguise, he made his way to Lucerne and Geneva, and thence to Annemasse, in France.

WANT GOVERNMENT CAMP.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Major General Leonard Wood today telegraphed Governor David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, who is presiding over the conference of governors at Boston, an invitation to the state executives to visit the business men's military instruction camp here. General Wood invites the governors to come to the camp on Friday when the maneuvers march begins.

The White Star liner Lapland arrived at Liverpool.